MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1880.

Amusements To-day.

Alsh. y's Pack Theaten—The Legion of Honor Academy of Muste-Lucis di Lammermout American Institute-Exhibition. Daily's Cheatre-Needles and Plas. terand Opera House - Rip Van Winkle Madi-un Square Theatre—Stan Eirks. Matonie Temple—Tit for Tat. Metropolitan Concert Mail, Broadway, 1th av., and dist at Network of the second of the s

I olon Square Theatre-Daniel Rochat.

Wallack's Tacater The Gaving

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Nov. 13, 1880, was:

120.124 Weekly.... 122.4:0 Thursday... 120.838 Friday.... 120.004 Saturday... Total for the week ......

A Public Man Under Pecuniary Obliga-

tions.

Gen. GRANT means to run again for the

Presidency. It is safe to assume this. He

has no deference for the traditions of the

past, as is shown by his candidacy in the hast Republican Convention; and he came near enough succeeding to encourage him to run again next time. Should the Presidential pension be raised for him he will occupy the position of a public man notoriously under pecuniary obliga-

tionsto certain individuals, most of whom are likely to have some voice in public affairs. To be sure, Gen. GRANT occupied a similar position when he ran the first time; and many of those who under the impulse of a generous instinct had hastily subscribed toward paying for the two houses which were presented to him, subsequently felt extreme embarrassment growing out of their situation, knowing that if he should ever afterward do anything at their request, it would expose both them and him

ter motives. GRANT has been sharply criticised already on account of his readiness to receive valuable presents. But he is likely to be hurt by it more in the future than he has been in the

to the suspicion of having acted from sinis-

An insuperable stumbling block in the way of DANIEL WEBSTER to the White House ... is the fact that he rested under heavy pecuniary obligations to the Boston merchants and manufacturers.

However, this view constitutes no objection to the pension. On the contrary, if its acceptance would keep Gen. GRANT out of the White House, the result would be most beneficent.

## Wolfe.

There was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature the other day a gentleman, CHARLES S. WOLFE by name, whom Mr CAMERON, Mr. QUAY, perhaps even Mr. KEM-PLE, and all the Bosses, ruling and deposed would have been glad to see left at home. But he returns, nevertheless, with an increased majority, running far ahead of the Republican ticket, upon which, because it could not be helped, his name was printed.

Mr. WOLFE has done the State some service. He was troublesome to the Treasury lting in its day. He has been a terror to all bands of confederate robbers, who sought to plunder the Commonwealth under the form of legislative enactment. But for him, and the brilliant and wary fight he instituted, Kemble, Quay, and their accomplices, in and out of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, would have gone rioting on the four millions of booty which the Riot bill would have given them; and but for him some of the ringleaders in that remarkable enterprise would never have seen the door of the penitentiary, whither they were haled, only to be snatched away by the sudden in-

terposition of the Ring Governor's pardon. But is WOLFE good for nothing but this fighting of wild beasts at Ephesus? Is there not something in him that would be useful to the country at large? With twentyfive or thirty Republicans in the Pennsylvania Legislature honest and bold enough to vote for Wolfe in spite of the Bosses, the Democrats might be induced to go for him. and so make a United States Senator who would stand for the people against the imperial managers when the pinch came.

# Either Too Little or Too Much.

The Chief Engineer of the Army goes into an elaborate argument, in his annual report, to show the necessity for further and great appropriations for our seaconst de-Should our chief cities along the seaboard fall into the hands of an enemy, they would suffer, he says, ten times more than the cost of all the forts necessary to secure them against such disaster.

It is obvious that the damage caused by the capture of our commercial cities would be enormous. Indeed, it would be incalculable, and any attempt to compare the loss with the cest of building fortifications is utterly useless and very childish. If New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco feli into the hands of an enemy, no figures in the arithmetic would express the injury done us. Such a calamity is not to be measured by dollars and cents, any more than the loss by death of a runn's wife or child.

Men who have any pride in their country do not need to have such arguments as that of the Chief Engineer addressed to them. If the people of the United States felt that the money was really required to save their chief cities from foreign occupation, they would give one hundred millions or five hundred millions for the purpose without counting the cost of the material damage

which might be done by their capture. But the trouble is that they know very well that when the appropriations for which the Chief Engineer asks are expended, we shall actually be in no better condition for defence than we are now. If his arguments are sound, his estimates of the money required are ridiculously low. Instead of a few millions, he needs a hundred millions. The total sum asked for would not put a single city in a proper condition for defence according to the system he advocates.

What he asks for is appropriations, running from a few thousand dollars to two hundred thousand dohars, to patch up individual fortifications over which have been pottering for generations. These forts line our coast from Nova Scotia to New Orleans, and frown on the Pacific Ocean; and yet the experience of modern war proves them to be either worthless or of slight value for defence. To the uninitiated eye they may look very terrible, but

es impediments to its progress an ironclad fleet of the present day would laugh at them. The masonry forts upon which so many millions have been expended are about as

formidable in reality as the Chinese paper forts. It is impossible to mount in them the great guns necessary to pierce the armor of the monstrous troncinds now affoat in every navy of Europe. Such guns can be mounted only on land in earthworks, and the places available, the only ground where the guns would be efficient against ironclads, are too circumscribed for enough of them to be mounted to properly protect a harbor like that of New York.

Moreover, if we are going into land fortifications in earnest, we shall need for them hundreds of 80 and 100 ton guns, each costing from \$50,000 to \$100,000. A half dozen would be of no use. They must bristle at every suitable point in all our great harbors. The Chief Engineer tells of contracts made by the Ordnance Department for four breech-loading 12-inch rifles on the KRUPP plan;" but that is a childish preparation for defence. What are 12-inch guns against the 17-inch guns now mounted in foreign ironelads? And of what use would four of them be? You might as well send out an army of a hundred thousand men armed only with a few score rifles.

"The only modern guns of which we have any number," he says, "are 8-inch rifles carrying shot of 180 pounds." Further on he remarks that the European Governments are replacing their old armaments with rifled guns of immense calibre, among which are 12-inch rifles carrying shot of 800 pounds, 16-inch rifles carrying shot of 1,700 pounds, and 17-inch rifles carrying shot of 2,000 pounds. If, then, we are to compete with the foreign rifles, we must take out from our land fortifications all those at present in them, and substitute guns of equal calibre and power. This would require, as we have said, the purchase of hundreds of these great rifles, and the expenditure of many millions of dollars for guns alone, besides other millions for carriages and suitable places to mount them.

The idea is preposterous. No Congress would dream of giving the money necessary to complete so enormous a job, and yet Congress is now asked to appropriate a few millions to make a trifling beginning, when what is to be done must be thoroughly done if it is to be of any value at all. Therefore, his own argument ought to be enough to defeat the appropriations for which the Chief Engineer asks. If he gets the money, it will go for useless patchwork only.

The best defences for a harbor are floating defences, and when these become necessary, and a sound and well-digested system of harbor defence has been prepared, it will be time to talk about appropriations for es tablishing it.

#### All Wanting the Same Thing.

A successful party has responsibilities to meet and internal troubles to confront, from which its vanquished rival is free. This is one of the compensations of defeat though the Democratic managers would doubtless prefer to relieve the Republicans of their present burdens rather than to accept this form of comfort.

The election of Senators in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Maine, and Connecticut is likely to excite much jealousy among the competing candidates, most of whom represent adverse personal interests and ambitions inside the party. In this State, Mr. CONKLING is supreme in the organization, and will dictate the successor of Mr. KERNAN. With a Governor, a Vice-President, a Senator, all his own, and a personal following in the House of Representatives, who is to dispute his sway in running the machine?

In New Jersey, the election of Secon Roseson was "set up." predicated upon the success of Mr. Ports for the Governorship. But as Porrs has been beaten, an unforeseen element of discord is thrown into the family, which may or may not be overcome by the money which Robeson accumulated in the Navy Department. Mr. Potts will contest the vacancy warmly. Mr. Frelinghuysen declined the mission to England with an eye to this place, but his chances have nar rowed considerably since then.

DON CAMERON holds a fee simple of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, and will of course name his henchman for Wat-LACE's seat. Mr. Gnow has deluded himself the idea that he has a prospect of being Senator, and there are a dozen others with great expectations in that direction. But they will all be made to eat humble pie when the time comes for the chief to point out that his preference is Mr. QUAY; and, what is more, they will accept it with pretended rejoicing as a sweet dispensation of Providence.

In Ohio, SHERMAN, FOSTER, TAFT, MAT-THEWS, BEATTY, and others aspire to succeed THURMAN, and the contest will be decidedly sharp, with the chances much in favor of FOSTER, who is close to GARFIELD, and was associated with him in the Chicago conspiracy to threw Sherman over. Rich and childless, Sherman would like to return to the Scuate as an easy and comfortable honor, since he cannot continue in the Treasury without being an exception to his present colleagues. But he excites no sympathy among the younger Republicans.

HARRISON, PORTER, NEW, and ORTH are the principal candidates in Indiana to follow McDonald in the Senate, though, as elsewhere, there are many others who look for ward to contingencies that will never overtake them. It is not improbable that a member of GARFIELD's Cabinet may be taken from Indiana, in compliment to HENDRICKS for making it an October State, and to Exc-LISH, McDonald, and the rest of them for their work in organizing defeat.

It will go hard with the ancient HAMLIN. after half a century or more of officeholding, to retire from the public stage. But the present generation of Republicans served notice on him and BLAINE last September that the machine could not always be run in the old ruts. FRYE, HALE, and REED all seek to elbow Hamlin out of the Senate, and there is every prospect of a lively race among them for the possession of his sent.

HAWLEY seems to have the inside track in the contest for the Connecticut Senatorship Heartburnings will necessarily attend these elections, as disappointments must follow the make up of GARFIELD's Cabinet The rush for office, which can only be gratified by turning out one set of Republicans to put another set in, cannot fail to add to the embarrassments of a situation which will be complicated with difficulties and uncertain majorities in Congress for at least the first two years of the new Administration. Altogether, the spectators of these rivalries are likely to have a more amusing time than the actors themselves.

# Go to the Bottom.

It is to be hoped that those engaged in probing the secret of the forged GARFIELD letter will persevere until they get to the bottom of the mystery.

There should be no let up merely because the election has taken place and the direct, pernicious effect of the letter is past.

Let all the facts be brought to light, implicate whom they may. Mr. CONKLING will not let him do it, of

course; but if GARFIELD were at liberty to

the fitness of the appointment would be universally recognized. The sea is the only proper phere of action for the Flying Dutchman Have any of the capitalists who see in the rich Mr. GRANT an object of charity ever

bestowed a thought upon ABBAHAM LINCOLN'S

Dr. H. B. WILBUR, the President of the new National Association for the Protection of the Insane and the Prevention of Insanity, in sea sion in this city last week, puts the number of lunatica in the country at 50,000, and says the estimate is low. Neglect and abuse, he adds are not too strong terms by which to characterize the manner in which the majority are treated. Dr. BEARD, after a late inspection of the best asylums of Europe, came to the conclusion that Great Britain was ahead of all the world in the management of the insane, with Germany close behind. In Scotland he found them better treated than anywhere else. The general principle of doing away with restraint is growing in favor everywhere. He found the English asylums like gentlemen's residences, and sould hardly believe that they were the homes of lunaties. Dr. SEGUIN says that only one saylum in the United States-the Kings County Asy lum-has successfully tried the system of non restraint. It is working with the best results. though 700 patients are under treatment. Yes Dr. WILBUB reports that when he visited and inspected, five years ago, asylums in England and Ireland containing 25,000 patients, only in a single instance did he see any form of retraint is use, though he always asked to be shown the refractory patients, and in this case the mas was a homicidal epileptic. Are we behind the age in our treatment of insanity?

We do not see how GARFIELD can, in com mon decency, do less than to install the Hon. MARSHALL JEWELL in the Bartford Post Office. JEWELL has had some experience in postal matters; and the duties of the Hartford office texacting. Of course it is not to be ex pected that he would make such a brilliant Postmaster as the Hon, EDWARD SPICER CLEVE-LAND did: but we dare say his administration of the mail bags and postage stamps would b fairly satisfactory to the people of Hartford.

About sixteen hundred bills on the calen dar await Congress at its reassembling in final session. Short work will be made with most of thousand of the number are individual benefit bills; and of the public bills many can b grouped within the regular appropriations if of real importance.

Cincinnati, locally known as the Paris of America, and widely known as the home of Deacon RICHARD SMITH, is a great place for peer, hogs, and music. Not the least interesting of its statistics pertain to the first of these heads. The annual report of Superintendent MAXWELL to the Chamber of Commerce shows that Cincinnati, during the last year, produce 655.520 barrels of beer, being an increase of about a hundred thousand barrels over the year previous. But Cincinnati's capital and labor flow over into the neighboring cities of Covington and Newport. Taking the three cities together, we find a combined yield of 708,320 barrels, or close upon twenty-two million gallons. The enormous rate of increase n production is even more remarkable than the great sum already reached. But this increase is not wholly due to home consumption This latter amounts, it is computed, to the con siderable figure of half a million barrels, or over two hundred million glasses of the usual size, and not foam-filled in Coney Island style. This would allow every man, woman, and child in Cincinnati, even to the new-born babes, con siderably over a parrel a year. But besides this there is an export of over two hundred thousand barrels. It is the familiar cry of "Ein Cincinnati!" throughout the land that renders the Paris of America not only famous but opu lent, and that has made her beer export nine

Evictions and assassinations are, it seems not sufficiently sweeping measures in the Irish land troubles. Non-intercourse and ostracism are now depended upon to set whole classes and interests against each other in the same com munities.

In the North American R vice for Septem ber the Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, a Unitarian preacher of Boston, raised the question whether the American people, as a whole, believe that the preachers who address them on Sundays are sincere, and "say all they know." Having been rebuked and belabored by the weekly organs of the orthodox Protestant denomina tions for writing this article, Mr. HALE now ives its history in a communication to the Independent. He was asked to write it, he says. by an authority entitled to great respect. The title suggested to him was "Unbelief in the Pulpit:" this he thought best to soften. The suggester of the article wrote to him: "Several orthodox clergymen in our acquaintance have admitted privately that they do not any longer believe in some of the principal dogmas of their creed; but that they have not the honesty and courage to publicly avow their change of views. As to his clerical critics, Mr. HALE says they are agreed only in saying that it is none of his business anyway, and in arguing from their own individual sincerity to that of the profession at large. Some affirm that orthodox people still believe that Joshua halted the sun and that JONAH spent three days and three Others deny this. Not one of them, so far as he knows, has candidly met the question raised in the article. "I do not think," says the Unitarian preacher, "it is fairly answered either by saying that I am a liar, as some of these writers say; or that I am a hypocrite, as others any; or that I am a writer of stories for magazines, as others say."

Thus far the official canvass of the votes by counties in New York State shows that Gen. HANCOUR stendily runs ahead of his ticket ainost everywhere. Occasionally he drops be hind some local favorite, but, on an average, he is beating by many votes the cardidates for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, for Congressman, and for Assemblyman.

The murderous assault, so called, for which WILLIE SPRAGUE was arrested, turns out to have been committed with a pistol that had no shot. The prosecutor must feel as if he had rather overestimated the peril of his situation

With snow in the clouds, not ready to fall Saturday and yesterday were a pair of typical half-wintry November days, checkered in

### dreariness and sunlight. Book Notes.

Apron strings are ties not always blessed by boys and anxious mothers who seek to attach their offspring theret are very habis to find their efforts lutic. The endency of boys to be boys has been remarked before now. Undoubtedly it exists; very likely it is a good using generation should be bors rather than that they should be milksops. We are not a mother ourself, and do not wish to make reckiess assertions in this matter ince, however, we were a boy, and we know how it felt The Moral Pirates," by W. L. Alden (Harpers), is a story of four lade who made a cruise in a Whitehall boat rom New York up the Hudson to Albany, and from there o Schroon Lake. They got their feet wet every ten minutes, but all of them lived to return. The story is ontertaining, and the book is well made, with good pic tures, and print that fairly cools the eyes.

"One happy sucher," writes Miss Amanda Harris,

more about their ways, especially of nest building, we two girls spent weeks in wandering over miles of coun try, through woods and across meadows and along the banks of streams." What these young women saw and learned is told in "How Wo Went Birds' Nesting," a book of attractive appearance, published by D. Lothrop & Co. of Boston, with

lustrations by G. F. Barnes. People who like to take their arnithology in the narra-tive form will find this book easy to read and instructive. Humane persons will be glad to know that the hirds' nests told about were, so far as we can judge, merel make Cabl. Schunz his Secretary of the Navy. I inspected not robbed.

REFORM THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with dusattention the letter upon reform-ing the publicachools which appears in your asue of to-day, and from it I judge that the writer of it knows rather well the merits of the

Nevertheless, he omits one suggestion which from my point of view, is not less important than any other: that a commission formed in part of women, and, if possible, of strictly im partial character, examine into the moral fit ness of every teacher now employed, whether as principal or otherwise, in order that all un worthy persons may be ousted, without a parti cle of misplaced marcy.

As I write, I have in my mind's eye a teacher whom I know to be of bad character. I reported this person to Kiddle when he was Superintendent, and his reply was that though he conduct of which I then complained to him was unquestionably bad, he felt himself unable o do anything about it, because the large numper of schools, and the demands on his time through them, left him no chance to inquire nto the matter, nor, in fact, into any such case I did not believe this statement; nevertheless. did not go to any trustee or fellow of that kind for the very good reason that I knew the trustees were of the gang of criminal politicians o which the said teacher belonged; and, there fore, that any representation of mine, no mat er how truthful, would probably only injure myself. From all I have heard I judge that many others of your readers know of characters among the school teachers.

Let it not be forgotten that no matter how pure the source of a stream, this stream, in its course, may be so polluted as to become deadly : and that, in the same way, the children of the country, by contact with vicious teachers who depend upon ward politics instead of morality. shall grow into a curse instead of a blessing to the republic. No salary higher than \$1,200 a ear should be paid, even to a principal.

Nov. 18. NEW YORK.

TESTS OF STRENGTH AND SKILL.

To-day's great event in the sporting world is the boat race of Hanian and Trickets over the regular champion ship Putney-to-Mortiake sourse on the Thames. The betting of the last two days has shown feverish fluctuaion, now standing even and presently changing by turns to slight odds on Trickett or slight odds on Hanlan the giant sculler's strength, and plenty to back the mode sculler's form. It is perhaps a contest of enormous power with admirable skill, against great power with the perfection of skill. A little over-training or temporary unfitness of either competitor will probably lose

Base ball in beisterous weather is slight fun to player ing of the lovers of the sport on Saturday to a match be tween Barnie's and Cassidy's nines of the Nassau Club. the score standing 7 to 7 at the end of the fifth, the last full inning played. It will not be safe to pronounce base ball ended for the season until after Thankagiving Day.

Football, college football especially, has kept up its prestige the past week as the great open-air game of November. On Saturday Harvard, which had besten Columbia the week before, was beaten at the pologrounds by the Princeton champions, two goals to one; the University of Pennsylvania beat Stavens Institute, on the St. George's ground at Hoboken, two goals and our touchdowns to nothing; and Colombia beat Rutgers in the polo grounds, three goals and a touchdown to nothing. A game of interest will be the coming week's first meeting of Vale and Pennsylvania on the polo grounds. A point worth noting is the rapid rise this sea-son of the new Manhattan Polo Grounds into being not only the foremost local arena of athletic sports, but the sentral ground on which New England athletes meet

Bergen Point was the scene on Saturday of the usua weekly pigeon shouting. A Thanksulving three days frap-shouting tourney there, of the New York, Narragan ett, Long Branch, Philodolphia, Riverton, Orange, Mars and, and Westminster clubs, is arranged for next week.

Hawdon, who a year and a half ego undertook match with Hanian on the Type, is the fourth victim to Laycock this autumn on the Thames. Hisrace with the Australian was to have been rowed Saturday, but the day before. Hawdon saved the last installment, \$75, of his stake, by forfesting all the rest. Apparently he was irightened out of the match by the stashing business that Layrock has done. With victories over Blackman, Hosiner, Riley, and Hawdon, at \$1,000 a side for each, and no doubt plenty or money won in wagers, Layrock has certainly improved his time during the past three months. But he can make no more matches except with the very best parsmen. Banlan, Ross, Smith, Royd, and Elliott are the game he wall have to fly at hereafter

Though the trotting season is in most places over, yet in California, which has weather of its own, it seemed mly at its beight on Saturday at the match between lanta Claus and Linine. The winning time of the five beats was 2:20, 2:18, 2:20%, 2:18%, 2:30. The station took the second, fourth, and fitth heats, Riams to other two. Santa Claus has never yet been beaten.

Mr. McMahon, the Vormont wrestler, overcame Parrell \$1,000. It would be interesting, however, to know who saues and who determines and authenticates the socalled championship belt. There must be as many such belts in existence as there are wiestlers.

The Queens County Bont had a ten-mile run with the counds on Saturday at New Rochelle, the attendance of spectators in carriages showing that the interest in this port has in no respect fallen off.

That Hart and Rowell ought to come together now to determine which of the two is the better pedestrian is apparent. The difference between 560 miles and 565 is too slight to be of much account in settling this question. A six days' race between them would excite great in terest. Probably, if held at all this race will be in Nex York, as the total receipts last week in London were only about \$6,000, and Rowell got hardly a tenth as much as ie won here. He would probably, therefore, have no objection to trying his fortunes again in New York.

# Information for a French Critic,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In discussion our expansity to appreciate Miss Bernhardt's art Mr. Jehan Soudan remarks that, while Prench society the ancestors of the New Yorkers were still wearing feathers and carrying tomahawks.

sodan may not be aware that the best authorities in ethnology now incline to the opinion that the present shabitants of New York are not descended from the red Indians who formerly occupied the island. I know that a contrary notion has been permatently entertained by some French savants, but the weight of evidence seems to be against them.

If the sight of a few Indians here and there in the streets of this town has confirmed Mr. Soudan in his the ory of our descent, he will permit me to warn him against being misled by superficial appearances. The painted warriors whom he saw were not old-fashioned New Yorkers, adhering to the costume and habits of our orefathers; they were either Launs or Celts rigged out attract attention to the shops of tobacconists.

I am the more disposed to set Mr. Soudan right on this ethnological point since he graciously admits that " there are elegant American women, after all, there are men of JOHN SHITH.

#### Loprosy to Louisiana. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I fled in

your issue of Oct, 27 a paragraph in regard to leprosy in this parish. It is true the disease exists here to some extent, but the statement that an attempted investigation was forcibly resisted is erroneous. On the contrary, the unfortunate victims of this rightful malady desire a thorough examination, in hopes of finding, if not a cure, at least some alleviation of their sufferings. Dr. Jones, the eminent physician of New Orleans, and President of the state Board of Realth, has aiready made

a justical examination, and I suppose this is the one re-ported to have been conclude resisted. In a texter to the Prospose, after the return to New Orients, Dr. Jones takes that no was supposed at the trendliness of his reception by these afflicted people, and their willnamens to be examined. by these afflicted penals, and their williamess to be examined. It is impossible to determine precisely how this servine them is supposed by the supposed of even the well-informed record it as Austle, and even purely Mongolian. That is exist in this part of Louisiana, and among people of in whited Caucasian descent is see verthelms to visit administration of the supposed by the bond of Latina with a facilitie's gain who had contracted it in China or the Sandwich Islands.

the Sandwich Islands
Laproxy is not recarded as infectious and ast is not
assive communicated even by contact, its existence here
excites no siarm. It seems to extend itself only by inheritance, and as the chisters of ispross parentage seldoin reach maturity it spreads very slowly.

Locaross, Lafourche Parish, La., Nov. 4

Beth Green Catching Black Bass.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If you had been with me vesterday on Canandaigua Lake you would have reeled in black bass until your arms wer tired i caught thirty-three. They bit and toucht like bullions I give you the weight of each fish 25, 35, 31, 25, 4, 25, 3, 4, 35, 4, 2 FOX HONRING IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

The Adventures of a Little Band of Enger Senator Wallace's Bent.

BATAVIA, Nov. 13 .- Some time ago the soble aport of fox bunting found its way into western New York. The idea met with some position at first, but finally a few young men, led by a Geneseo gentleman and three or four members of the Buffalo Polo Club, procured some fox cubs and a pack of eight hounds. The hunts were managed on the following plan: The morning before the hunt a man

started across the beautiful meadow, near Genseo, earefully dragging after him a cloth or bag soaked in anise and assafatida. This pioneer chose a favorable course, taking down the top boards or rails of high fences, and weakening those that seemed too stiff. Here and there he made a break in the scent by carrying the bag some distance without letting it touch the ground. In the afternoon the hounds were placed on the trail and the hunters mounted and followed. The hounds were not used to it. At first the oder of the anise and assafertida overcame some of the younger ones. They had convulsions; they clawed the air, they foamed and frothed at the mouth. The sport continued with meetings twice a week throughout October.

Sometimes the hounds were at fault for a long time. Finally, aided by the men who knew where the trail lay, they would strike it some distance back. This happened where the

knew where the trail lay, they would strike it some distance back. This happened where the fox—that is, the man who dragged the bag—had doubled. At such times the hunters were delighted. The pause gave them times to rest, and they feit the superiority of human reason over brute instinct, and that their hunt was so ordered that the slowest horse could keep up. Now and then some bold rider would haven fall, and there would be talk about "croppers" and other things about which by their new mames the uninitiated knew noihing.

The part of the fox was an important one. There would be poured over him some of the same mixture which made the trail, and a little before the hounds came in sight he would be let out of a box at the end of the trail and frightence into running away, if possible. But the foxes had been kept in a barn near the hounds, and did not seem to understand that, soaked with saise and assafertied they would be tyrn in pieces by their old playfellows. One fox was chased by some cattle and terribly frightened. It ran quite a distance across the field, giving the hunters fine sport. The usual thing, however, was for the fox to slink off a little way, and perimaps climb a fence and watch the hounds approach, wondering why he smelled so bad, and whether the hounds would play with him a little wife. as in the barn. All this shows that the intelligence of the fox has been in some respects greatly overestimated.

The brush was usually saved by great effort. Cut off, it became an object of value in the eyes. greatly overestimated.

The brush was usually saved by great effort.
Cut off, it became an object of value in the eyes

The brush was usually saved by great effort. Cut off, it became an object of value in the eyes of the possessor.

The last meet took piace at Batavia on the first Saturday of this month, and was announced as a drag hunt. Great trouble was experienced in obtaining permission of the landowners for the course, but by judicious twisting and turning one was at last laid out, the fences weakened the top boards and rails taken off, and everything ready but the fox. The fox had died. The hunters were in despair. At last a small boy was induced to part with his largest rabbit for fourteen cents; and the rabbit, sonked in the mixture of anise and assafoxida, made a pretty fair fox.

This meet was a great success. The trail was so laid that from two or three positions the whole hunt could be seen. Many persons witnessed the sport. The ceremony of cutting off the brush was dispensed with for obvious reasons. It was suggested by an experienced married man that certain parts could be used for powdering babies. After this suggestion had been adopted, the hounds were allowed to devour the rabbit.

This but has served to correct the popular

been adopted, the hounds were allowed to deyour the rubbit.

This hunt has served to correct the popular
error that the sport is dangerous. In the first
place, the hunters were mounted on horses over
fitteen hands high, and in case the rabbit had
been brought to bay, it could, by the utmost
agility, have jumped no higher than the hunters' lower limbs, which were well protected
with boots and gatiers. All the hunters were
armed with heavy whips, and their horses were
fleet in case retreat became advisable.

Now this manly aport has gained a firm foothold in western New York.

## THANKSGIVING DAY PARADES.

The Interesting Nomenclature Brought Forward in the Office of Permits.

Please, sir, we wants a permit to parade Thanksgiving." said the larger of two ragged little boys to Capt. Turner, the Parade Permit Clerk, at the Police Central Office on What's the name of your organization?"

ssked Capt. Turner. The Young Americans," was the answer.

"You're the third 'Young Americans' that have come here to-day," said the Captain. will cause only to-day, said the Captain. It will cause confusion worse confunded among the Thankegiving turkeys to have so many. Can't you choose a different name? A paradounder any other name will smell as sweet."

After several minutes "nonsultation the two probins agreed upon the "Lagle Guards" as a substitute for the "Young Imericans." A permit was made out for them accordingly. As they were going out several lads conspicuous by their uisters, which rendhed to their neels, entered.

by their disters, which rended to their neels, entered.

"We want a rermit for the Thanksgiving parado of the Fort Hamfiton Shooting Star Guards," said one.

"What's your name?" asked Capt. Turner.

"Edile

"Any relation to John Keile?"

"Any relation to John Keile?"

"He a my uncle." promptly replied the boy.
Oh! my prophetic soul, "wald Capt. Turner,
as he handed over the permit,
Among the other names on Capt. Turner's
books of inventic organizations who are to
parade on Thanksgiving Day is the "Wild
Gang of Harlem."

# Profestly Among the Plous in South Carolina

Prom the Abbeyralle Medica. Profane swearing is on the increase in this section. We have particularly observed this since the beginning of the campaign. There is to reason why this should be the case, for if any vice is uncless and without excuse it is that of blasphemy. Whiskey will make a man feel good, and it gratifies a taste. dome momentary The pisted may be of use in self-detence, and there may be some pride and gratification in a electing match. Pistols and whiskey may be of use in exceptional cases. but process swearing is unterly without any value. It will not core a man of sickness, and has no medicinal

The worst feature about this evil is that the habit is becoming popular with church members, and it brings reproach upon religion. The other day we heard sev-eral men who stand well in the church rip out all kinds of oaths. They present the name of 120d without eruple, and their blusphemy was so frequent and prononneed as to make the worldly minded sandler. The vice is not confined to any particular denomination: Rap-tists, Methodists, Presbyterians, holse-pairins, and Seceders seem to have forgotten all their non basion, and have been cursing like samers for the last month or sa It is sinful and disgraceful, and every man of them should se turned out of church. The habit is abharcent to civil ization, inorality, decency, and Christianity.

# Bearribing Bimself.

From the Partition. A statue to David d'Angers, the famous sculp-

ter, was unveiled with great ceremony at ingers on Sunday last. We content carselves with re-reducing a pen pertrait of the great sculptor drawn by humselt. per portrait of the great sculptor drawn by himself.

I was both at Amers. I passed the first years of my
childhood there. My mother has tool me that before the
small pox had distingted me I was a fine boy, and all the
small pox had distingted me I was a fine boy, and all the
small pox had distingted me I was a fine boy, and all the
small pox had distingted me I was a fine boy, and all the
small pox had been the main time as the head,
with titles bloom burs. I am high I have a to shead,
with titles bloom burs. I am high I have a suffered
invelope has been and include shows that I have a suffered
invelope has been have which the high possion is concerned much timer about the soul than with the experienshiretone. My walk is calm and show some times it becomes importance without my showing it when violent
thoughts settate my breast. My back is round like that
the distribution who has verified and mediated much. My
as defined who has verified and mediated much. My
as defined that I was necessary as a many with armortal
bearings and note decrease. It was a sopular type of contitempere, but I belong to that part of the people which
struggles for ilberty. (Signed) David David.

#### No Objection Now on Account of Age. From the Washington Star. A romantic marriage took place at the resi-

define of Mr. C. B. Smith last ventual. The contrasting parties were. Mr. S. B. Smith last ventual. The contrasting parties were. Mr. Smith last ventual. The contrasting parties were. Mr. Smith last ventual for last year of his neg, and Miss regions of the last marriage was performed by tested in the principle was performed by tested. In the color was designed as the parties were lowers, and for some reason—said to have been the observed on of the best of the observed of the some contrast of agent the observed autother last with a factor of agent for married autother last wind, caused a family. Mrs. Charles and the second of the some subsequent was broken on the summy years. Mr. Bowag, whose wife shed two years since, renewed his attentions and was accepted.

#### What Constitutes a Stalwart. From the Globe-Democrat.

A Stalwart is a man who abides by the de-cision of his party in Convention assembled, who make his fight for his laxente and accepts detect within the party with a good grace; who believes that a Republican is better than a bemorant for any position whatever, and who stands by all the principles and traditions of Repub-licanian, including the machine.

John Kelly. From the Bestin Journal. A Democrat for revenue only.

It is altogether wrong to triffe with a had cough or cold when the risk is so great and a remedy as sure, prompt, and thorough as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be readly found.—dis.

THE RUSH FOR OFFICE. A Score of Candidates in Pennsylvania for

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13 .- The term of Senntor William A. Waliace expires on the 4th of next March. The Legislature just chosen, which will elect Mr. Wallace's successor, has a Republican majority of more than sixty on joint ballot, and the effect of this already has been to bring out a score of candidates. These candidates are Col. M. S. Quay, Secretary of the Commonwealth; Gen. Henry S. Hoyt, Governor of the State: ex-Attorney-Generals Benjamin Harris Brewster of Philadelphia and George Lear of Bucks, Edwin H. Fitier, Mr. George H. Boker, Gen. John F. Hartranft, the Hon. W. D. Kelley, Congressman Bingham, Alexander K. McClure,

Congressman Bingham, Alexander K. McCiare, Galusha A. Grow, Congressman Ward from Chester, Representative Charles S. Wolfe of Union, the anti-Cameron leader of the Assembly; John B. Packer of Northumberland, nephew of Gen. Cameron: John Cessna of Bedford, Gen. Konns of Somerset, Gen. Harry White of Indiana, just defeated for redication to Congress. Curis, Marcee and Harry Oliver, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Congressman Shallenbarger of the Beaver district, Horatio Fisher, Congressman from Huntington: Mayor Stockley, and James McMsness of Philadelphis.

Ex-Speaker Grow is the only candidate who has been making a public canvass for Senator. For at lenst two years he has been shaping malters to secure his election, and in consequence he will have a larger vote on the first ballet than any other candidate, and, in all probability, the smallest vote on the last ballet. If Quay really wants the seat he will be elected. No man in the State was more hostile than Grow to Grant and Cameron at last February's Convention at Harrisburg, and no man served them more effectually than Quay.

## A GREAT MAN IN HIS DECLINE. The Closing Days of Thomas Carlyle.

London, Oct. 15.—I have heard much about Thomas Cariyle being a sufferer from insom-nia. He is not. He is gradually going down the hill of life and into," the valler of the shadow of

Thomas Cariyle being a sufferer from insomna. He is not. He is gradually going down the hill of life and into "the valley of the shadow of death" by slow and engy stages, with a clear and rested brain. He is approaching 35 years, and may well afford to look back, as Dante did, and be proudly remembered in the future as one "who whipped vice with a scourge of steel, unmasked stern murder, shamed laselvlous just, and plucked off the visor from grim treason's face." I made up my mind to call and personally learn at Carlyle's house his condition.

Years ago I had a letter of introduction to him from a literary light of Boston, and I recalled with some misglvings my chances of seeing "the old man of perpetual fame." Then it took me days to see the "Sage of Cheisea." How could I hope to see "the philosopher of Cheyne Rowe" now in a moment? But I went my way toward this noted abode, so quaint in its simplicity and so true in its snug, quiet retreat. I learned from the trusty servant that Mr. Carlyle was very ill, and not able to see any eas,. "Take my card, and let him say throush you how he really is." I remarked. The servant did so, returned, and to my delight I was ushered up stairs to a sort of semi-boudoir, where, scatted in a large, square, haif-recumbent chair. I found the great writer, thinker, reformer, We were soon joined by his niece, a calm and thoughtful-looking little hay, who said I might talk, but "he must not." Thomas Carlyle could not be silent, however, and said: "Ah, I cannot work much more, and that of all grisves me before going." The same persistent idea of work that marked the young Soutch had as he came into the work! was with the European octogenarian philosopher as he was going out. Work to Carlyle—true work—has been his gospel of life. By his side, on a little table, also of came or bamboo structure, like unto the chair in which he reclined, there were slips of paper, as if nother faure, by his brave old man.

He looked from out and under his shagey eyebrows with the deep fire of his depari

in which he reclined, there were slips of paper, as if notes on something of the past, or perhaps of the future, by this brave old man. He looked from out and under his shaggy erebrows with the deep fire of his departing soul, carnesity, seriously, and almost savagely. His thin scraggy serwary face, with coarse, grav, grizzly heard, his compressed, determined lips, made a dual picture of the innerman of youth fighting with the outer one of decay. His thin, hony, expressive hands make all his sledge-hammer sentences come to my memory, and I could then and now quote pages of them by sheer enthusiasm. Presently his niece reappeared and said: "La me, you've taken off the mittens." Thereupon she encased those wiry hands with knitted wooden mittens so large and so loose that all the electrical expressiveness of the hands was instantly gone. I remembered at once all the force of what Sir Arthur Heips wrote on "great hands and their greatness of expression." Not large and loose hands; great ones.

Carlyle wore a black velvet skull cap, which did not improve his appearance, and around his body had his favorite plaid shaw! "I am not lill—I never was ill," said he, in his emphatic and broad Stotch accent, somewhat pettishly, if not peavishly. "I am only going—going—going." And his eyes lost their grim fire of expression, his emphatic, rasping voice fell into a lower tone, and I sat sliept before the only living man worthy of my silence—the only man when dead ever worthy of my loud admiration." The room was small, and the fire made the temperature oppressive, yet the ley manner of the Sage of Cheises relieved the atmospheric pressure on our lungs.

I saw some few books around, chiefly in the German inaguange. A small bust of William of Orange and one of Peter the Great were readily dissernible, while an engraving or two of Scotch scenery made the rest of the crammentation of

scernible, while an engraving or two of seenery made the rest of the ornamentation of the close and well-closed room. In taking my laye of the great old man he said feebly: "Go on and work with all your will—uprooterror." I shook the feeble and mittaned hand and left Thomas Carlyle, who in the flesh may soon leave us, but in the spirt will ever remain.

# He Put His Arm Around Her.

From the Little Pool Garatte

The other day several men were standing on street corner, failing, when a handsomely dressed effect corner, faining, while a man named Sprig-idy passed. "You may not believe me, said a man named Sprig-"You may not believe me, said a man named Sprig-"You have bed my arm ground that half." all requested her off-senter in court, which had just country distributions sension. There is no small lapers e. "While several acquaintances in myself were shoulding on the street taking, this dy massed. There this min. Founding to Springles. "resided that the bind put lies arms argund her. The issly mothing to me, Judge, but my mother was a lang, and y states are makes and I have a shawar made in point charter as the mother was a lang, and y states are makes and I have always made in a point charter as the mother was a lang, and a pout had put your arm around the may to 194 you say a you had put your arm around the may to."

n the centionan did eight in striking you. Ladies he in Little Rock so long as such ruffans are al-

od to insult the and the speak "requested Spriggins Indice down the lady to speak "requested Spriggins over the speak "requested Spriggins over the speak to the he for being blant but-but-'
theah to ask if the man ever put his arm

round free?

Yes.

Thom, I must say that he has.

Thom, I w members there was a deep silence, only distorted by a how who picked at the plastering with a medical by a how who picked at the plastering with a medical by a how who picked at the plastering with a t right had he to put his arm around you?" stam-"hereause," answered the woman, "he is my husband." When the court adjourned, the men took beer, and " the tourt adjourned.

Imprisoned in this frame thou'llt find Airiend who dares to hope That thou, at times, may'st be inclined His prison doors to ope.

So he may gaze in thy sweet eyes

And catch a glimpse of paradise

[On presenting a rel of Frame with Down, containing a Prince out.

Shouldst thou, fair mail, his eyes inspect. Thou may'st find heaven, too. Nay, took! Do not his eyes reflect An angel pure and true ! Its thine own soif is there, divine, And heaven when his eyes meet thine

But this sweet charm will surely meit.

And vanish in the air.

And all the blus that now is felt

II-let me whisper in thine ear-Another one should enter here

A Fable For Farmers. There was a man who owned a mule, Quite asimine in tenture, With all a mule's queer tricks and ways,

That mule be harnessed with his horse Expecting that the two would plough His stubble neld together. The horse went stead ly enough.

And all his work was thorough; The mule would never pull, unless Allowed to boss the farrow. Soon of that mule's offensive ways

The plough was run against a stump. The ploughshare badly broken " How very strange," the farmer said

That such a critter bosses, In spite of all that I can do My strong and steady hosses!"

He drove them both upon a bridge, But still that very stubborn mule Would get outside the traces.

> At last the farmer let him loose, And said, " Go now or never! The mule then made his final bols And tumbied in the river.

-A Joint Stock Association has been formed in Leaden todayster Bornes. The an Mr. Fawcett, Postmaster-General of Forland, has, blindness notwithstanding, h

The hunting season in England began

Nor I. Pexes are plentiful, and there is progood sport in most districts.

-Mme. Bachel, of "beautiful-forever" notoriety, died suddenly in jail, and the bury returned ; verdict of " Died by the visitation of slot" -In breaking the ground for a Methodist

church, in St. Louis, a hundred women took part in the ceremony, each towing some earth into a cart with a polished brass shovel. -A marriage license was returned to the

County Clerk at Onawa, Iowa, with a request that the fepaid for it be sent back. The writer explained that th -There has been an extraordinary in

crease of suicide in Switzerland. In 1870 there were 540 suicides; in 1877, 500; in 1878, 642; and in 1879, 701. This list gives one in every 4,000 of the population. Th -Tower Street Hill, London, is siways sprinkled with gravel to ease the horses, by funds lett by Miss Limits Reist, and now it is proposed to go and de

like wise classwhere. New York would be none the wors for a similar sprinkling in some parts. -When Joseph Schmalzbauer was recently tried for burglary before one of the courts of Verna, is came out that during his term of service in the Austrian

army he had received 10,000 stripes with the militar, cat, and 335 blows with the five-foot rattan. -Mr. Elliot of Abbeymains, Sections ately received from his landlord, Lord Blantyre, scheck or gots 7s 61, with a letter in which he said that he lieved, in consideration of the very bad times, he ha \$8,000 a year.

-The Count de Chambord is about to visit the Duke of Norfolk at Arundel Castle, where immense preparations are to be made for his reception. On of the motives of this visit to England is said to be b confer with the Catholic authorities as to the settlement of the religious communities driven from France.

-The Municipal Council and Chamber of Commerce of Havre, France, are moving for the creation of a now department, to be called that of the Seine Maritime, of which Havre shall be the capital. Havre has grown from 25,000 people in 1850 to 10,000 to-day. In 1876 nearly 12,000 vessels entered and left that port -Goebels and Gregory of Memphis, Tenn.,

could not settle their quarrel with words, and therefore agreed to resort to blows. They went to a quiet place outside the city, and fought in the presence of a rew friends. Goobels was physically superior to his antare nist, and quickly whipped him. Then Gregory drew pistol and killed Goebela. -Tip Lundregan wanted to be attentive to Rosa Cinirmont, at Burlingten, Ohio, but she would not permit it. He called at her home several times, and she refused to see him, sending him word that she would fine a way to stop his pestering if he persisted much longer

into the parior, he found Miss Clairmont there alone She shot him immediately, and he died at her teet. -The Journal Officiel says that in many districts of France they are now appointing the captains ter. Although considerably shorn of its past prestige the office is not without its attractions. Formerly in in cumbents had privileges of free chase in the State for ests, but this is now confined to the right of boar and for hunting. They are compelled to maintain a staff of sev form of blue cloth guarded with velvet, high boots with

He would not give up the undertaking. Forcing his way

silver spurs, and gold epaulets. - Gen. Garibaldi is as popular as ever in Italy. He arrived in Milan on Nov. 1. The town was decked with flags, and it seemed as though the whole city went forth to greet him. There were at least 200,000 persons assembled. The crowd took the horses out of his carriage and dragged it themselves. On reaching his hotel he was received by the Syndic of Milan. There was no display of police, and perfect order prevailed from first to last. Among those by whom the deneral was received were many of the survivors of the revolutionary battles and of the French campaign.

-Of the popular fallacies about Law and Equity, says the M. Jomes's Garene, it is necessary and a conversa All that need be said of them is contained in a conversa All that need be said of them is contained in a conversa. Equity is the law of God." "Well, madam," said the lawyer to the lady. "I never before heard that God had

that Law and Equity are simply names for two bodies s law and for the practice of two sets of courts -The financial statistics of the Ober-Ammergan enterprise show that the gross receipts of the village people for their "Passion Play" amounted to 250,000 marks, or about \$62,500. Of this sum 130,000 marks would defray expenses and be devoted to certain communal purposes, and the rest be divided among the players (several hundred in number) according to their class of merit-ten in all. Mayer, who had the chief role got 1,000 marks, not a very extravagant stipend for thirty-nine representations. By far the richest source of

revenue, however, to the villagers, was the expensive b rather pristine, hospitality they extended to visit -- From recent statistics issued by the Norwegian Government it appears that the mercanti-marine of that country to increasing at a remarkable marine of that country is increasing at a remarkatu-rate. During 1878 the increase amounted to 23,000 tons sisted of 7,942 sailing vessels and 366 steamers, being about 88 per cent of the former and 12 per cent of the latter class of vessels. The proportion of steamers to sailing vessels in most other countries is much larger than it is in Norway. The great bulk of the Norwegian sailing vessels are employed in the American trade, the

export of produce from the United States alone during 1878 producing in the way of freights 34,732,000 crowns against 25,000,000 in 1877 and 17,000,000 in 1878. -Although the number of the criminal classes in England was decreased very largely during re-cent years, there has not been a corresponding dimino tion of crime. Twenty years ago the criminals at large and three in local and convict prisons and in reformatories numbered over 100,000. Last year they were estimated at 73,800, or 20,200 less; and yet, notwithstanding this large reduction, the number of serio soffences remained almost as it was twenty years before. Of indictable offences 16,465, or 31 3 per cent. were committed in the

metropolis. This large proportion of serious crime is

Lumbon is remarkable when it is found that the number

known criminals in the metropolis last year was only 5 Spercent of the whole number in England and Wales -The archives of Venice, which are deposited in the ancient convent of "Ai Frant," were recently enriched by a gift from Count Louis Manin, a de-scendant of Louis Manin, last Doge of Venice, of a copy of the Memoirs of the Doge, which have been preserved among the tamily maniments. These memoirs, which embrace the period from 1788 to 1872, are said to be su-partially written and to contain much curious informson relative to the last days of the Venetian republic which had a the of nearly Lindy years. They are in the confiched by much curions and interesting anecdos relating to the period of which they frest. The Count has given the memory to the State, with the landable object of rendering them available to historians. Dogs Manus, or Mattri, was compelled to surrender to Nacoleon. He was immensely rich, and of patrician store. After the cession of Venice to the Austrians, Mannis in stated for some time to take the eath of allogiance in the Austrian Governor, but at leacth did to to avoid the confiscation

-The Fing of the Prophet is in the custody of the Mohammedan whist priest, Shrik in Islam, and is kept in the mesque of St. Suphia in Stambold. It is made of green silk. There is a large element on the top of the staff, from which hance a horselistr plame, claimed to have been the trained Mohammed's Inverte horse. On the fulls of the dag are displayed the crescent and certain quidations from the Koran. Muhammed, adopted green as his emblematic color because nature is given, and it is "everlasting and universal." The following words are on the first "All who draw the sword will be rewarded with temporal advantages; every drop of theu blood shed, every peril and hardship endured by them will be registered on highers more meriturious than either tastitiz or praying. If they tall in battle their sics will be at once blotted out, and they will be transported to Paradisc, there to revel meternal pleasures in the armof black eyed bourses. But for the first heaven are reserved those of the faithful who die within sight of the green flag of the Prophet There may no man give o

of his property, and passed into retirement.

-The Prefect of the Seine has lately addressed to the Municipal Council of Paris a report on the district public libraries of that city. Of those existing is 1878, but five really did substantial service; in 1878, six more were organized, and now there are seventeen. The three districts which lack them will be provided for in the course of next year. These libraries now contain more than 38,000 volumes. Between 1878 and 1879, the number of readers rase from 30,000 to 58,000, and over 54,000 volumes have seen taken out during the present year. These municipal libraries have been farzely assisted by private donations of blocks, and have further received gifts of money, and legacies. They have be come, in fact, favorites with the public. In many of tration is now making arrangements to have lectures nistory, literature, and science, in connection with the bhraries. The ereat ment of these Paris district hira-ries is that they come ready to a man's hand in his own part of the city. He is not connected to go miles for his book. Some ladies and gentlemen established in the city last year a free lending library, which will founties

do good service, and deserves every support

SUNBEAMS.

In 1830 the wool clip of the world was

setum ated at \$10,000,000 pounds, to 1978 set . Me.Con.A.